

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL  
 SECURITY INFORMATION  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Economic - Construction, public services  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR  
 DATE PUBLISHED 24 Nov 1951 - 27 Apr 1952  
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951 - 1952

DATE DIST. 19 Jun 1952

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REVIEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS, CONSTRUCTION PLANS,  
 AND PUBLIC SERVICES IN NORTHWESTERN USSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Karelo-Finnish SSR

The 1952 plan for construction in the Karelo-Finnish SSR includes the building of 150,000 square meters of living space and the reconstruction of the Letne'rechenskiy Brick Plant. (17)

More than 400 million rubles have been invested in the construction and improvement of Petrozavodsk, the capital of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, during the postwar years. The number of workers living in Petrozavodsk has doubled since 1940. More than 300,000 square meters of living space have been restored and built in Petrozavodsk since World War II, while 87,000 square meters of streets, roads, and bridges have been paved and 117,000 square meters have been covered with asphalt. (1) More than 50 new streets have appeared since the end of the war. (2)

Petrozavodsk has a university, a teacher's institute, 27 schools, 10 tekhnikums and other intermediary educational institutions, 17 kindergartens, and as many day nurseries. Among other industrial enterprises in Petrozavodsk, the Onezhskiy Machine-Building Plant, the mica factory, the automobile repair plant, and the railroad depot are operating again with the latest equipment. Such enterprises as the house-building and wood-processing combines, the ship repair plant, two metal plants, sewing knitwear and felt footwear artels, and others have been reestablished. Petrozavodsk supplies the country with prefabricated houses, motor locomotives, truck cranes, containers, knitted wear, canned fish, and other products.

The 1951 plan for the construction and repair of housing resources and of city communal enterprises was not fulfilled. Since the executive committee of the city Soviet guided the work of the construction organizations badly, the

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

residential construction plan under its jurisdiction was only fulfilled 76.9 percent and the plan for putting living space into operation only 13 percent.(3) At present, 4-5 story houses are under construction in the central part of Petrozavodsk. A railroad station, a public library, a trolley bus depot (1), a building for physical culture, a hospital, a legitimate theater to seat 800, and new schools are being built.(2) A total of 5,174,000 rubles was appropriated for building living space in Petrozovodek in 1952.(17)

The Cellulose-Paper Combine in Kondopoga has been fully restored since the war. Around 4,000 square meters of living space were received by the inhabitants of the town according to a November 1951 report. Construction is continuing on Proletarskaya ulitsa, the 40-meter-wide street of the town. A broad green belt separates the industrial parts of the town from the others.(4)

#### Estonian SSR

The 1951 plan for capital construction in the Estonian SSR was fulfilled only 82.6 percent and the plan for providing living space by less than 80 percent. The completion of new plants, factories, and shops has consequently been delayed. The Ministry of Civil Housing Construction in particular failed to fulfill the plans for 1951 and the first quarter of 1952. In 1951, the ministry's construction organizations utilized excavators 48 percent, concrete mixers 14 percent, mortar mixers 49.5 percent, and plastering devices 11 percent of the time.(18)

In Tallin, new shops, parts of plants and factories, residential houses, administrative buildings, schools, and children's institutions are put into operation every day. In the first 9 months of 1951, 116 buildings were put into operation, 111 of which were residential buildings with an area of 17,744 square meters.(5)

A total of 10 million rubles has been appropriated for repairs and for the asphalt paving of streets in Tallin in 1952. Altogether, 335,200 square meters of streets and squares will be paved anew or repaired; 55,000 square meters will be paved with asphalt concrete.(18)

In Kokhta-Yarve, 25 new buildings, part of which are residential buildings with an area of more than 6,000 square meters, were put into operation in the first 9 months of 1951.(5)

#### Latvian SSR

The 1951 residential construction plan for the Latvian SSR was only fulfilled 40.1 percent in the first 11 months of 1951.(6) The shortcomings in construction are due to the unsatisfactory organization of work, the low level of mechanization, and the weak utilization of machinery available.(7) In December 1951, 55 new busses supplemented the bus fleet of Latvia; seven ZIS-155 were expected before the end of 1951. Latvia now has 105 interurban and urban bus lines, with a total length of 8,000 kilometers. Riga is connected by bus with 56 rayons.(8)

In Riga, the residential construction plan was fulfilled only 41 percent in the first 10 months of 1951.(9) In 1952, builders are to put 20,000 square meters of living space into operation.(10) The total number of busses operating on the main roads of Riga in December 1951 was 46.(11)

The motor vehicle transport of Daugavpils has multiplied ten times in the postwar years, but many busses have technical defects and are in poor condition. The reasons are the absence of a repair shop in town, the lack of technical supervision of repair, no spare parts, and the fact that the majority of motor vehicles stand out in the open.(12)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The 1952 plan calls for putting into operation several new communal buildings and 110 residential houses.(13)

#### Lithuanian SSR

A total of 425 million rubles have been invested in residential construction and communal services in the postwar years.(20) The local soviets of the Lithuanian SSR built 12,000 square meters of living space in 1951. In addition, different ministries and administrations built a great number of residential houses.(14)

The general plan for the growth of Vil'nyus, first worked out in 1948, is scheduled to be accomplished in 15-20 years. The inhabitants of the Lithuanian capital have taken an active part in improving the town in the last 4 years. Their contribution of more than 5 million work hours provided the possibility for removing 247,000 cubic meters of debris, for carrying out 667,000 cubic meters of earthwork, for tearing down destroyed buildings, and for reclaiming 7.4 million bricks.

The construction, in Vil'nyus, of 180 play areas for children, of 110 sport areas, and of 19 squares has been completed. Large industries have been built, such as the Elfa Electric Motor Plant, the Leliya Sewing Factory, a plant for electric meters, and others. The Sparta Knitwear Factory, Mechanical Bakery No 3, Eydukyavichyus Combine, Krasnaya Zvezda, Saddlery and Riding Accessories Combine, and many others have been reconstructed, expanded, and modernized with the latest equipment. The construction of the new Pergale Confectionary Factory, a milk plant, and an electrical appliance plant is being completed. The completed restoration of the city electric power station in 1949 provided the possibility for exceeding the prewar output level. The output of water by the city water-supply system was doubled in 1952.

In 1951, only 216 buildings with a total interior space of around one million cubic meters were built in Vil'nyus; 57 of the buildings are residential and 44 public. The Hotel Vil'nyus has been finished and is now in operation.(20) The Molodezhnyy and Dinamo stadiums, as well as a state stadium seating 20,000 persons, have been completed. Streets which have been reconstructed include Kapsukas, Gor'kogo, Vrublevskogo, and Kommunarov; those which are ready for asphaltting include Mariy Mel'nikayte, Kostyashko, Kash-tonu, and Serakovskogo. The emphasis which until 1951 was on the restoration of old buildings is now being shifted to the construction of new ones.

In 1952, construction is concentrated on Vil'nyus' main streets--Gedimina, Basanavichyusa, and P. Tsvirka. Some deficiencies in construction have been reported, particularly in making housing available. The unsatisfactory organization of work and the inadequate use of machinery are held responsible.(15) The 1952 plan includes the construction of residential buildings with a total area of about 80,000 square meters, 18 moving-picture theaters, and a number of industrial enterprises (19)

In Klaipeda, the 1951 plan for capital construction was fulfilled only 70.5 percent, and residential construction, which is part of it, was fulfilled only 54.2 percent. The 1951 plan for putting living space into operation was fulfilled only 48 percent and the assignment for the capital repair of housing resources by 86 percent. The plan for capital construction in January 1952 was fulfilled only 86.9 percent. Bad organization of work and poor leadership are responsible for the failures (16)

The rayon center of Vėysėy has changed its appearance with the construction of an hydroelectric station, residential houses, a bath, and the capital repair of administrative buildings.(20)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

## SOURCES

1. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 13 Jan 52
2. Yerevan', Kommunist, 13 Mar 52
3. Leninskoye Znamya, 3 Feb 52
4. Ibid., 24 Nov 51
5. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 24 Nov 51
6. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 13 Feb 52
7. Ibid., 5 Jan 52
8. Ibid., 19 Dec 51
9. Ibid., 11 Dec 51
10. Leningrad, Vecherniy Leningrad, 21 Feb 52
11. Sovetskaya Latvija, 27 Dec 51
12. Ibid., 10 Feb 52
13. Ibid., 12 Jan 52
14. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 1 Jan 52
15. Ibid., 20 Mar 52
16. Ibid., 19 Mar 52
17. Leninskoye Znamya, 27 Apr 52
18. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 12 Apr 52
19. Sovetskaya Litva, 8 Apr 52
20. Ibid., 25 Apr 52

- E N D -

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL